

### Amendments to the Specification:

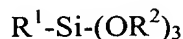
Please delete paragraph 2 on page 4 and replace with the following paragraph:

--The incorporation of tertiary arylamines into silsesquioxane polymers for the purpose of transporting holes has been mentioned in U.S. Patents 5,688,961; 5,712,360; 5,824,443; 5,840,816; 5,888,690, 5,905,008; 5,910,272, and 6,376,695. Another synthesis method is described in U.S. Patent 6,046,348. ~~In co-~~  
~~pending U.S. Patent Application Serial No. 09/818,956 filed March 27, 2001~~ In  
U.S. Patent 6,517,984 by Ferrar et al., the teachings of which are incorporated herein by reference in their entirety, certain silsesquioxane compositions are disclosed containing hydroxy tertiary arylamines for hole transport. Three related US Patents are 6,143,452; 6,203,692, and 6,265,122.--

Please delete paragraph 2 on page 4 and replace with the following paragraph:

--As mentioned above, an added silane monomer can be included in the sol gel solution used to prepare a silsesquioxane. Where an added silane compound is used, it is preferably at least one alkyltrialkoxysilane having the general structure shown in Formula IV:

Formula IV:



wherein R<sup>1</sup> is an aliphatic, cycloaliphatic, or aromatic group containing up to about 18 carbon atoms, preferably an aliphatic, cycloaliphatic, or aromatic group containing 1 to about 12 carbon atoms, and R<sup>2</sup> is an alkyl group containing 1 to about 6 carbon atoms. Groups represented by R<sup>1</sup> can include substituent or connective moieties such as ethers, amides, esters, arylene, and the like. Preferably, however, R<sup>1</sup> is selected from the group consisting of alkyls or fluoroalkyls containing up to about 18 carbon atoms, preferably 1 to about 12 carbon atoms, cycloalkyls containing from 5 to about 12 carbon atoms, and aryls containing 6 to about 12 carbon atoms. More preferred R<sup>1</sup> groups are alkyl groups containing 1 to about 3 carbon atoms, with methyl being particularly

preferred. An example of such a silane compound which is widely available is methyltrimethoxysilane.--

Please delete paragraph 1 on page 10 and replace with the following paragraph:

--In embodiments, the charge transport layer of the electrophotographic element comprises the condensed reaction product which is a silsesquioxane, from a polar solvent medium or polar solvent or water miscible organic solvent (such as a mixture of water and an alcohol as exemplified hereinafter or methanol, ethanol, isopropyl alcohol, methyl isobutyl ketone, water and mixtures thereof) of the above-described charge transport polymers and optionally, at least one additional silane monomer that has at least one hydrolysable functional group thereon capable of being hydrolyzed and condensed with the charge transport polymer. In other embodiments, the at least one additional silane monomer is an alkyl trialkoxysilane monomer as more fully described hereinafter.--

Please delete paragraph 1 on page 11 and replace with the following paragraph:

--Overcoats or the first charge transport layer comprising the silsesquioxanes or the condensed reaction product of the charge transport polymer of Formula 1 below of the invention desirably have a thickness of from about 0.5 to about 10 microns, and preferably from about 0.75 to about 5 microns, and more preferably from about 1 to about 3 microns. As a further advantage, the silsesquioxanes can be coated onto a substrate from a solution which employs a variety of solvents. If the silsesquioxane is to be used as a primary charge transport layer in the device or electrophotographic element, the thickness of the silsesquioxane layer or the condensed reaction product of the charge transport polymer of Formula 1 below can be as high as about 40 microns.--

Please delete paragraph 3 on page 24 and replace with the following paragraph:

--As mentioned in the patents and patent application previously incorporated herein by reference, hydrolysis and condensation of silanes can be catalyzed by adding colloidal silica, i.e., silica particles that are stabilized by either an acidic or basic surface charge, and can influence the mechanical

properties of the resulting silsesquioxane coating. Preferably, up to about 30 weight percent of colloidal silica, based on the amount of silsesquioxane is added to the mixture. More preferably, the amount of added colloidal silica is about 5 to about 10 weight percent. A preferred colloidal silica, stabilized with a small amount of sodium salt of silanol, is ~~Ludox~~<sup>R</sup> LUDOX<sup>TM</sup> LS, available from E.I. duPont de Nemours & Co. of Wilmington, DE. As the volatile acetic acid, alcohol, and other solvents in the sol-gel are removed during the reaction, the sodium salt of the silanol remains to act as a basic condensation catalyst for the formation of the silsesquioxane. The silsesquioxane network forms through Si-O-Si linkages of added silane compounds, while the charge transport polymer would be expected to condense therewith to form part of the siloxane network through Si-C linkages. Other bases, such as ammonia or hydroxides or acetates of alkali and alkaline earth metals, are also appropriate catalysts for the hydrolysis and condensation, in place of the acetic acid and colloidal silica.--

Please delete paragraph 3 on page 28 and replace with the following paragraph:

--Electrophotographic elements of the invention can also include various additional layers known to be useful in electrophotographic elements in general, for example, subbing layers, barrier layers, and screening layers. In addition the electrophotographic element can comprise a second charge transport layer disposed between the a charge generating layer and a first charge transport layer. This second charge transport layer can comprise the charge transport polymer or condensed reaction residue of the charge transport polymer of the present invention. The barrier layer can overlie an electrically conducting layer.--

Please delete paragraph 2 on page 41 and replace with the following paragraph:

--For Example 12, the substrate employed (Substrate A) is a near infrared sensitive photoconductor film made according to the procedures described in U.S. Patent 5,614,342, the teachings of which are incorporated herein by reference in their entirety. In general, Substrate A is a 7 mils thick poly(ethylene terephthalate) film, which is initially vacuum coated with an electrically conducting layer of nickel of 400 Angstroms in thickness. A 0.5

micron thick charge generation layer (CGL) consisting of a 37.5/12.5/50 (in terms of a weight ratio) of oxotitanium phthalocyanine/oxotitanium tetrafluoro phthalocyanine/polyester ionomer mixture is solvent coated onto the nickel layer, and then another coating of a 2.0 micron thick charge transport layer (CTL) consisting of a 20/20/60 tri-p-tolylamine/1,1-bis-(N,N-di-p-tolylaminophenyl)cyclohexane/(5/1 MAKROLON<sup>RTM</sup> polycarbonate and polyester) is solvent coated on top of the CGL layer.--